

FIVE YEARS PERSONAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS
ON THE BIRDS OF HATLEY, STANSTEAD COUNTY,
QUEBEC — 1911-1915.

BY H. MOUSLEY.

(Concluded from p. 73.)

53. **Dolichonyx oryzivorus** (Linnæus). BOBOLINK.— Abundant summer visitant; May 9 to Aug. 16. Average date of arrival (for five years) May 13; of departure (for three years) Aug. 14. Eggs: June 6 to 16. The Bobolink here seems to be increasing in numbers as during the past two summers, I have found it nesting not only in its former haunts, but in many other places where I had not noticed it previously. The males usually arrive about a fortnight in advance of the females, the exact dates this year (1915) being, males May 11, and females May 25.

54. **Molothrus ater ater** (Boddart). COWBIRD.— Rare summer visitant; April 16 to June 30. Eggs: June 27. It is with feelings of regret that I have now to include the Cowbird as a summer visitant, after four years of its inclusion as a transient only, as previous to the present summer, 1915, I had only seen four examples of the bird in April, 1913. This summer however, two pairs could generally be seen in the neighbourhood from April 24 to the end of June, with the result that at least one Yellow Warbler and Red-eyed Vireo were victimized, an egg being found in the nest of the former and a young bird in that of the latter. Mr. L. M. Terrill's experience at Bury about 35 miles northeast of Hatley, somewhat coincides with mine, as writing in the 'Ottawa Naturalist' November, 1904, he says: "I did not find any Warbler's nests containing eggs of the Cowbird, in fact the only individual intruded on was a Bluebird." In my limited experience of the bird I have found the females to arrive with the males.

55. **Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus** (Linnæus). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.— Abundant summer visitant; April 6 to Aug. 17 (Sept. 24, Oct. 21, Nov. 1). Average date of arrival (for five years) April 8; of departure (for three years) Aug. 15. Eggs: May 13 to June 15. During the spring and summer of 1912 this bird, always a plentiful one, fairly swarmed and nested in many new localities which have not been tenanted since. The favourite situation here for nests is low down in the large cat-tail beds, only on three occasions have I found them in small bushes. By the middle of August all the birds have generally disappeared, the late dates in September, October and November being for two to four birds only on each occasion, which dropped into the cat-tail beds in the marsh late in the evening. The males usually precede the females by several

weeks, the exact period in 1915 being one month, males March 25, females April 25. Four eggs in a set seem to be the usual number; only on two occasions have I found five, and these out of fifty-seven nests examined.

56. *Sturnella magna magna* (Linnæus). MEADOWLARK.— Rare summer visitant; April 11 to Oct. 25. I have only seen fifteen examples of this bird altogether, and these, with the exception of two, were some miles away from my house, two in June of 1913 near Massawippi, which were evidently breeding, one having building material in its beak, nine at Compton in October of the same year, one again at Massawippi in May, 1914, and one in June, 1915, near Coaticook. The remaining two were seen close to my house, one in April and the other in May.

57. *Icterus galbula* (Linnæus). BALTIMORE ORIOLE.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 11 to Aug. 25. Average date of arrival (for five years) May 14; of departure (for three years) Aug. 22. Eggs: June 8. The usual nesting site selected here is near the top of some fair sized tree, generally a maple. The nests vary somewhat in depth, which in some cases may be as much as six inches, whilst one built in a maple opposite my house only measures three and one half inches. After the young leave the nest, all the Orioles seem to disappear, and are not seen again until towards the beginning or middle of August on their way south for the winter. The males generally precede the females by some few days, the exact time in 1915 being a week, males May 16 and females May 23.

58. *Euphagus carolinus* (Müller). RUSTY BLACKBIRD.— Rare transient; Oct. 1 to 27. The only example I had seen of this bird (previous to the present year, 1915) was that of an immature shot on the morning of October 21, 1914, and shown to me in the flesh the same evening. This year however, a flock of 25 visited the marsh on October 1 and remained in the neighbourhood for some weeks.

59. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus* (Ridgway). BRONZED GRACKLE.— Common summer visitant; April 14 to Oct. 20. Average date of arrival (for five years) April 16; of departure (for four years) Oct. 10. Eggs: May 29. The Bronzed Grackle is not nearly as plentiful here as the Red-winged Blackbird. At one time a few of them used to nest in hollow stumps in the marsh but lately all seem to have taken a liking for evergreen trees, more particularly fir and pine, in which they construct their somewhat bulky nests. They are interesting birds, showing great development along many lines, but their egg robbing proclivities makes it undesirable to have many of them about. Speaking from memory only, I fancy I have always noticed the males and females arriving together like the Cowbird.

60. *Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina* (W. Cooper). EVENING GROSBEAK.— Occasional but rare winter visitant; Feb. 12. The above date in 1913 is the first on which I had the pleasure of seeing a small flock of nine of these rare birds at close quarters, as they were feeding on the buds of the row of maple trees that runs through the centre of the village of Hatley. The weather at the time was very cold, the thermometer registering 2° below zero. On the following day a male was observed amongst a

flock of Pine Grosbeaks about a mile and a half south of the village, but although a careful lookout was kept for some weeks, this was the only other occasion on which any were seen.

61. ***Pinicola enucleator leucura*** (Müller). PINE GROSBK.—Irregular winter visitant; Jan. 23 to March 28. My first acquaintance with these interesting birds was made on February 8, 1912, when small flocks visited the apple and maple trees round my house, feeding on the old apples still remaining on the former and doing considerable damage to the buds of the latter, before they left on March 28. The following winter they arrived on Jan. 23 and it was not until March 21, that I saw the last of them. Most of the flocks consisted of females and young birds with only a few red ones amongst them as a rule.

62. ***Passer domesticus domesticus*** (Linnæus). HOUSE SPARROW.—Common resident. Eggs: May to July. This great pest luckily is not very abundant here so far, many of the farms having none at all, and at those where they have taken up their abode they do not seem to increase in numbers very materially, nor do the villages seem to be particularly overburdened with them.

63. ***Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*** (Gmelin). PURPLE FINCH.—Fairly common summer visitant; May 2 to Oct. 25 (Nov. 28). Average date of arrival (for four years) May 10; of departure (for three years) Oct. 17. This is quite a common bird at migration times, but during the summer months its numbers are very limited, and I have not yet been able to locate a nest, although two or three old ones found in the fall would seem to belong to this species judging from their situation and construction. The late date in November is for a single female only, which was in the company of a large flock of Goldfinches.

64. ***Acanthis linaria linaria*** (Linnæus). REDPOLL.—Irregular winter visitant; Nov. 30 to April 13. So far as I have been able to judge the Redpoll is decidedly an irregular and erratic visitor, and the largest flock that I have come across consisted of only forty birds.

65. ***Astragalinus tristis tristis*** (Linnæus). GOLDFINCH.—Common summer visitant, sometimes in winter; May 3 to Nov. 28 (Dec. 18, 31, Jan. 4). Average date of arrival (for four years) May 15; of departure (for two years) Nov. 28. Eggs: June 3 to Aug. 20. Notwithstanding careful searching I have not observed the Goldfinch during the winter and early spring months, until the present year 1915, when a pair of birds were seen on each of the dates in December, and five on Jan. 4, 1916. The very early and hot summer of 1911 was no doubt responsible for the unusually early date of June 3 for a set of eggs. Out of ten nests examined two contained a set of six eggs.

66. ***Spinus pinus*** (Wilson). PINE SISKIN.—Irregular winter visitant; Nov. 7 to May 25. My first acquaintance with the Pine Siskin was in December of 1914, and from then on to May 25, 1915, I encountered them almost daily in flocks of from 5 to 25 birds. They were especially fond of a little swampy cedar wood upon the seeds of which they could be

found feeding almost any day. From the actions of a few scattered pairs I felt sure they were breeding, but it was not until May 12 that I had the satisfaction of twice seeing an adult bird feeding a fully grown young, and on September 18 on the outskirts of a large wood (at a spot where I well remember having seen a pair of birds on two or three occasions early in April), I found what I feel sure was a nest of this species. It was situated 25 feet up in a tall fir tree well concealed and saddled on to a branch at its junction with the main trunk, and is different from any other nest I have ever found here before. The foundation consisted of a platform of small fir twigs and a few grass stems $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, upon which rested the nest proper. This was composed of very fine strips of bark and grasses, warmly lined with animal fur, thistledown and some horse hair, the whole structure looking remarkably large and flat for such a small bird. The other measurements as near as I could get at them, seeing that the nest had been occupied, and was some few months old, are as follows, viz: outside diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$, inside 2 inches, outside depth $1\frac{1}{4}$, inside $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. A good deal of the young birds' droppings still remained attached to the fir twig foundation. No doubt the eggs had been laid very early in April.

67. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis* (Linnæus). SNOW BUNTING.— Irregular winter visitant; Oct. 28 to March 18. Most of the flocks so far observed of this interesting Bunting have been small ones, consisting of from eight to twenty birds, the only exception being on Jan. 2, 1913, when one which must have numbered well over a thousand birds paid us a visit and remained in the neighbourhood for the best part of the day.

68. *Poœcetes gramineus gramineus* (Gmelin). VESPER SPARROW.— Common summer visitant; April 16 to Oct. 12. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 22; of departure (for four years) Sept. 25. Eggs: May 20 to July 15. This sparrow can generally be found nesting in most of the fields, but more especially those that are sparsely covered with grass and weeds. It is not a very abundant breeding species at any time, and during the present season (1915) has really been scarce, only one nest having been located. It is the only sparrow of which I have not yet found a set of 5 eggs, as out of 17 nests examined nearly all contained four eggs, which would appear to be the usual number for this district. At migration times in common with most of the other sparrows it is seen in greatly increased numbers.

69. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wilson). SAVANNAH SPARROW.— Fairly common summer visitant; April 16 to Oct. 12. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 25; of departure (for four years) Oct. 7. Eggs; May 24 to July 14. This is the rarest of the breeding sparrows here, only a few pairs nesting in a very restricted area, in fact two fields overlooking the marsh are the only ones in which I have found their nests so far. These in my experience, with one exception, are always well sunk in the ground, the rims being flush with the surface and generally long grass covers the top, which makes them very difficult to locate. Out of ten nests examined two only contained a set of five eggs, and one had

moss in its construction, a somewhat unusual material for this bird to make use of. The bird when flushed from a partly built nest or one containing one or two eggs, invariably deserts it, at least this has been my experience on several occasions.

70. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* (J. R. Forster). WHITE CROWNED SPARROW.— Rare transient; Oct. 16. The above date in 1914, is the only one on which I have seen an example of this handsome sparrow. The bird was on a wood pile in my garden and when first noticed had the feathers on the top of the crown erected which drew my attention to it more especially, and forms a minor means of identification when one can catch the bird in the mood. However irrespective of this I had ample time to notice the other marks which separate it from the White-throated species.

71. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin). WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— Common summer visitant; April 23 to Oct. 25. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 29; of departure (for four years) Oct. 16. Eggs: May 25 to July 19. This most aristocratic of sparrows is by no means very plentiful, although a pair can generally be found in most suitable openings in the woods. The nest is quite distinct from that of the other sparrows breeding here, being a larger and more substantial structure, and generally in my experience having skeleton leaves as part of the foundation, and green moss in the outer rim, the latter never being absent, and forming an invariable clue to the owner.

The average dimensions of nine nests are as follows, viz.: outside diameter $4\frac{2}{3}$, inside $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; outside depth $2\frac{2}{3}$, inside 2 inches. Out of 20 nests examined only 3 contained a set of 5 eggs, 4 being the general number. Like the Savannah it is a particularly sensitive bird and flushing it from an incompleated nest or one containing one or two eggs, generally results in its being abandoned. I have heard two of these sparrows singing as late as September 25 at six o'clock in the evening.

72. *Spizella monticola monticola* (Gmelin). TREE SPARROW.— Fairly common transient, April 22, Oct. 4 to Nov. 13. Average date of arrival (for two years) Oct. 14; of departure (for two years) Nov. 10. It was not until October 4, 1914, that I first noticed one of these little sparrows, and then no more were seen until the end of the month, when they became fairly common in the cat-tail beds in the marsh, on the heads of which they were fond of perching in contrast to the elusive ways of the Swamp and Savannah Sparrows, whose one object in life seems to be to keep out of sight. On the date in April of the present year, 1915, only two examples were seen, but during the fall migration they have been far more plentiful than last year.

73. *Spizella passerina passerina* (Bechstein). CHIPPING SPARROW.— Common summer visitant; April 20 to Oct. 12. Average date of arrival (for five years) April 24; of departure (for four years) Oct. 6. Eggs: May 22 to July 17. This small sparrow can usually be found nesting not only round every farm house, but generally all over the country side. Curiously enough the first nest I ever found contained a set of six eggs, a

very unusual number, and one I am not likely to duplicate, and this remark applies also to one of three eggs, which to all intents and purposes are all immaculate. In addition to these out of 43 nests examined I have found three sets of five, which are uncommon, four and three being the most general number and about equally divided.

74. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linnaeus). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.— Common summer visitant; abundant transient; April 1 to Nov. 13. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 6; of departure (for four years) Nov. 11. Eggs: May 20 to July 17. If only one tenth of the birds seen at the spring migration stayed behind to breed they would more than equal the Song Sparrow in abundance. As it is, only a limited number of pairs remain as a rule, but during the present season (1915) quite a change has taken place, more pairs being noted and nests located than ever before. Out of a total of 21 nests examined only three contained a set of five eggs, and all were on the ground with the exception of one which was ten inches up in a cedar bush.

75. *Melospiza melodia melodia* (Wilson). SONG SPARROW.— Abundant summer visitant; April 1 to Nov. 8. Average date of arrival (for five years) April 8; of departure (for four years) Nov. 1. Eggs: May 17 to July 29. This is certainly the most abundant sparrow here. Their nests are invariably placed on the ground in this locality, only four having been found in low bushes from two to six feet above the ground, one in May and the others in June and July, these latter evidently being second or third broods. This sparrow would appear to lay five eggs in a set more generally than four, as out of sixty-two nests examined, 32 contained sets of five as against 20 of four.

76. *Melospiza georgiana* (Latham). SWAMP SPARROW.— Fairly common summer visitant; April 9 to Oct. 25. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 20; of departure (for four years) Oct. 23. Eggs: May 23 to June 14. This sparrow although it can generally be found in a few favoured localities is not by any means very plentiful (except at the fall migration) and during 1914 was really scarce, careful searching only revealing one nest as against three or four of previous years. In the case of the Song Sparrow the number of nests containing five eggs was just over fifty per cent, with this species it is just a little under, as out of twelve nests examined five contained the full complement only.

77. *Passerella iliaca iliaca* (Merrem). FOX SPARROW.— Rare transient; Oct. 16, Nov. 5. The above dates in 1914 are the only ones on which I have observed this large and handsome sparrow, and then only one example was seen on each occasion.

78. *Zamelodia ludoviciana* (Linnaeus). ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.— Rare summer visitant; May 24 to Sept. 2. Eggs: May 31. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is decidedly a rare breeding bird about here, only one nest and eggs having been so far located in five years. This was a frail affair placed in a small tree about six feet above the ground at the side of a much frequented road, and contained three eggs upon which the

male was sitting. In addition to this bird, only fourteen other examples have been seen, two each in May and July, nine in August and one in September. In connection with the peculiar and interesting distribution of this bird in Maine and the suggestion of the late Mr. Ora W. Knight in his 'Birds of Maine' 1908, p. 441, that the northern representatives of the species enter the State from the west and pass across it by some regular migration route; and also the previous surmise of the late Mr. Henry A. Purdie (Amer. Naturalist, Vol. 3, 1869, p. 331) that some birds not common on the central and southern Maine coast may reach the northeastern coast of Maine by the St. Lawrence and Maine Central water route, I would here like to venture the opinion that if this is so, the birds enter Maine from the west and the St. Lawrence, by way of the river St. Francis, the following of whose course would eventually bring them in the vicinity of Lake Megantic at which place or near abouts they probably enter the State of Maine. Much further study however will be necessary before this interesting problem can be solved, but in the meantime I feel sure that apart from this theory the river St. Francis as already suggested elsewhere, does form a minor if not a principal highway of migration for birds passing through Hatley.

79. *Passerina cyanea* (Linnæus). INDIGO BUNTING. — Rare summer visitant; June 22 to June 27. Eggs: June 27. This is another rare breeding bird, only a pair having been seen and their nest located in five years. This was placed in a small shrub about four feet above the ground at the side of a little frequented road, and contained the remarkably small set of two eggs only. I found the nest soon after it was commenced and had it under observation every day, not taking the eggs until incubation had been advanced a few days. It was not until the nest was completed on June 22 that I became aware of the owners, never having been able to catch either of them near the site when I had visited it previously. The female was very secretive in her manner never rising above the underbrush. If it had not been for the location I could almost have assigned the nest in the first instance, as belonging to an Alder Flycatcher; which in outward appearance it greatly resembled.

80. *Piranga erythromelas* (Vieillot). SCARLET Tanager. — Rare transient; May 15 to June 1. I have only seen four examples of this handsome bird in five years, a male and female in June, 1912, and two males in May of the present year, 1915.

81. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say). CLIFF SWALLOW. — Common summer visitant; May 6 to Sept. 1. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 12; of departure (for three years) Aug. 29. Eggs: June 2 to 21. The Cliff Swallow is plentiful at all times especially during the fall migration. As a summer resident it probably comes next to the Barn Swallow as regards numbers, and its gourd shaped nests can be found crowded together under the eaves of large barns or warehouses. One nest I found had two entrance holes, one on each side, the neck in each case being very flat and short, thus leaving a clear passage right through the top of the nest.

82. **Hirundo erythrogaster** (Boddart). BARN SWALLOW.— Common summer visitant; April 25 to Sept. 7. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 1; of departure (for three years) Sept. 6. Eggs: June 4 to July 10. This is probably the most common swallow here at all times, especially where there are plenty of the old-fashioned barns and open outbuildings, to which the swallows have easy access. As the more modern barns increase with their greater tightness and difficulty of entrance, I presume this swallow will show a falling off in numbers, unless they take more to building under the outside eaves.

83. **Iridoprocne bicolor** (Vieillot). TREE SWALLOW.— Fairly common summer visitant; April 19 to Sept. 7. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 24; of departure (for three years) Aug. 30. Eggs: June 7 to 19. In my experience the nesting site here is generally some small cavity in the eaves or cornices of farm buildings, but I have found it also nesting in deserted Woodpeckers' holes in birch trees overhanging a pond. Unless at migration times, it is not nearly so numerous as the Barn and Cliff Swallows, but probably at those times equals, if it does not exceed, them in numbers.

84. **Riparia riparia** (Linnæus). BANK SWALLOW.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 6 to Aug. 30. Average date of arrival (for two years) May 11; of departure (for two years) Aug. 22. Eggs: June 3. It was not until the summer of 1914 that I came across a small colony of these birds, which were nesting in the bank of a little stream at the south end of Massawippi village, and again this year two or three pairs were found as well at another spot on the roadside (previously unoccupied) about half a mile from the first, so that it looks as though the species were extending their area of operations in that locality, the soil of which is more of a sandy nature than round here. Some of the nesting holes that I examined extended two feet into the bank.

85. **Bombycilla cedrorum** (Vieillot). CEDAR WAXWING.— Fairly common summer visitant; (April 10, 23) May 27 to Sept. 5. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 31. Eggs: June 15 to July 22. Previous to the year 1914 Cedar Waxwings had been quite an uncommon bird, but during the past two years have been fairly plentiful. The earlier date in April is for a single only, and the later for a flock of 19 (the largest I have seen so far) both for the present year 1915. They are fond of hawking over the marsh taking their food after the manner of a Kingbird. A pair built their nest in a small fir tree quite close to the verandah of my house, and it was most interesting to watch their lovable ways.

86. **Lanius borealis** (Vieillot). NORTHERN SHRIKE.— Rare transient; Nov. 3, Dec. 11. The above dates in November, 1913, and December, 1915, are the only ones on which I have observed this bird, and to make identification sure I shot the example in November, and the skin is now in my collection. I have since been informed that a bird, which from the description given, I take to be one of this species, was seen killing an English Sparrow on Nov. 24, 1914.

87. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans* (W. Palmer). MIGRANT SHRIKE.— Rare summer visitant; April 13 to Sept. 10. Average date of arrival (for two years) April 20; of departure (for two years) Sept. 4. Eggs: May 21. I have only seen this shrike on very few occasions, and then with one exception not within three miles of Hatley. In the spring of 1913 I located a nest near Massawippi in an old apple tree quite close to the road, which contained young birds. On visiting the locality again the following spring another nest was found containing five eggs also in an apple tree, and within thirty yards of the previous one, and these two are the only records I have, as the birds could not be found in the locality this year.

88. *Vireosylva olivacea* (Linnaeus). RED-EYED VIREO.— Common summer visitant; May 20 to Sept. 10. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 24; of departure (for two years) Sept. 10. Eggs: June 11 to July 22. This is certainly the most abundant of the Vireos, although since 1912 when nests of the two rarer species the Yellow-throated and Blue-headed were found, and this and the Warbling Vireo were more than usually plentiful, it has really been scarce, no more than three nests having been located during the past two years, whereas in 1912 one could hardly go out for a walk without finding one or two. This and the Yellow Warbler are the only birds that I have found victimized by the Cowbird, the one nest found this year containing a young Cowbird and one addled egg of the owner only.

89. *Vireosylva gilva gilva* (Vieillot). WARBLING VIREO.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 20 to Aug. 20. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 24; of departure (for two years) Aug. 17. Eggs: June 13. This Vireo can generally be found nesting in the woods as well as in shade and apple trees in orchards, for which latter it seems to have a special liking. A pair have nested for three years in succession in an orchard near my house, twice in an apple tree and once in a maple, but during the present season, 1915, I have only observed the species at migration times.

90. *Lanivireo flavifrons* (Vieillot). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.— Rare summer visitant; May — to Aug. 13. Eggs: June 24. I have only come across one nest of this species so far in 1912, which like that of the Blue-headed was a handsome affair, suspended from a forked branch of a beech tree nine feet above the ground, and contained four quite distinctive eggs, the spots being much larger and browner on three of them, than is usual in Vireos' eggs, whilst the fourth is immaculate, the average size of the set being .81 × .60. I can give no specific date of arrival in 1912 nor have I seen it since except in the fall of the present year 1915 when a number were observed on August 13 migrating in company with the Warbling Vireo.

91. *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius* (Wilson). BLUE-HEADED VIREO.— Rare summer visitant; May — to ——. Eggs: June 26. Only a pair of this handsome species has been noted so far and their nest located in 1912. This latter was an elegant structure suspended in the forked

branch of a cedar tree six feet above the ground. It contained a full set of four eggs somewhat heavier marked and larger than those of the Red-eyed, their average size being $.82 \times .58$. The birds were not at all shy and kept in the immediate neighbourhood of the nest on several occasions when I visited it. I am unable at present to give any specific date of arrival or departure, not having observed the birds at those periods.

92. *Mniotilta varia* (Linnæus). BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—Fairly common summer visitant; May 4 to Sept. 10. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 6; of departure (for three years) Sept. 5. Eggs: June 4 to 9. This tree creeping little warbler is more plentiful at migration times than in the summer, only a limited number of pairs remaining to breed. Of the three nests I have succeeded in finding so far, one was hidden away in a small hollow under a fallen tree trunk, another was placed at the foot of an alder sapling, and the third was in the upturned roots of a fallen tree three feet above the ground. They were all composed of dry leaves, moss and strips of bark, heavily lined with long black and white horse hairs, the average dimensions of the three being: outside diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$, inside $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; outside depth $2\frac{1}{4}$, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the second nest contained a rare set of six eggs, one of which was wreathed at the smaller end, the third a full set of five, and the first was either robbed or abandoned as I never found any eggs in it.

93. *Compsothlypis americana usneæ* (Brewster). NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.—Rare summer visitant; May 14 to June 26. Eggs: June 5 to 26. The present year (1915) has certainly been a warbler one, and this may account for my good fortune in finding two nests of this charming and smallest of warblers, in a district where usnea lichen does not abound, and where at all events the bird must be rare at any time. Certainly I have failed to notice it in previous years in the only swampy wood where *usnea longissima* hangs in long festoons from a very limited number of trees. Here the two exquisite little nests were found both in fir trees, the first some thirty-five feet up, and the second about twenty-five feet, both pensile, attached to long streamers of usnea, and composed almost entirely (especially the latter one) of this lichen, only a very little plant down, fine red rootlets and hair being used as a lining, and containing four and three eggs respectively. The average dimensions of the two are as follows, viz: outside diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; outside depth $2\frac{7}{8}$, inside $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. As only a pair of birds were located at any one time, and seeing that the construction of both nests are similar, and the date of the second one somewhat late, I have come to the conclusion that it contained the second set of eggs from this one pair of birds. This nest (which was situated just sixty yards from the site of the first one) with the branch it was attached to, I have presented to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa, where I hope it will eventually give pleasure to innumerable bird lovers, who have not the opportunities of viewing such works of art in their natural surroundings. After the taking of this nest the birds were not seen again, nor did the fall migration produce any.

94. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva* (Gmelin). YELLOW WARBLER.— Irregular summer visitant; May 9 to Aug. 17. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 14. Eggs: May 31 to June 30. It seems strange to have to apply the term irregular to such a common and generally distributed warbler, nevertheless the following facts seem to justify the epithet. During the summer of 1911 only one pair of birds were seen and afterwards found nesting. In 1912 not a single one was observed, and the year following only one male was seen, and one nest located. In 1914 five males and three females were seen and three nests located, and the same number were found during the present year, one of which contained the Cowbird's egg already referred to. This nest was five feet up in a small fir and when found on June 27 contained the Cowbird's egg, and four of the owner, one of which had been built over by the Warbler, no doubt in mistake for the Cowbird's. On this date I removed the egg of the Cowbird, and also raised up the built over one of the Warbler, and concluded as the female had begun to sit she would go on doing so. Judge of my surprise when visiting the nest three days later to find that the Warbler had not only laid another egg, but had replaced the one in the hole I had removed it from, and had also embedded another at the side of it, and was sitting on three eggs only, surely a unique occurrence. I have the nest which is a perfect two storied one, and shows the two holes in which the owner's eggs fit, and when there only the tops are visible. The height of the eight nests found varies from three to twelve feet above the ground, two contained a full set of five eggs, one three, and the remainder four, the average dimensions being, outside diameter $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins., inside $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; outside depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., inside $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins. In the "Ottawa Naturalist" for November, 1904, Mr. L. M. Terrill writing of the status of this bird at Bury some 35 miles northeast of here, says: "The Yellow Warbler, one of the most common summer residents in Montreal was notable by its absence, as I did not see a single specimen either as summer resident or migrant." Mr. Terrill's experience seems to bear out my own, and would appear to indicate that in this southeast corner of the Province, the bird is not nearly so plentiful as it is at Montreal and elsewhere, where large river valleys exist.

95. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens* (Gmelin). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.— Rare summer visitant; May 14 to Sept. 10. Average date of departure (for two years) Sept. 6. It was not until the fall of 1914 that I became acquainted with this handsome and sleekly groomed bird. At that time only two examples were observed, but during the present year (which I have already remarked has been a great warbler one) several were seen from May to September, including a singing male on June 23, together with a female, which latter was flushed from some dense underbrush nearby, but no nest could be found, although from the actions of the birds, I am sure it could not have been so far off. On the above data I have ventured to include it as a rare breeding visitant more common during migration times.

96. *Dendroica coronata* (Linnaeus). MYRTLE WARBLER.— Rare

summer visitant; abundant transient; April 26 to Oct. 16. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 1; of departure (for four years) Oct. 13. Eggs: May 27 to June 18. Of all the warblers at migration times this is the most abundant and during the fall of 1914 it was more numerous than ever, being found in small parties in almost every conceivable place. In the spring the greater bulk pass further north, only a very limited number remaining to breed. Of the five nests that have come under my notice, all were situated in small fir trees close to the trunk from three to six feet up, and were composed externally of fine fir twigs and grass stems, lined inside with horse hair, and a good supply of feathers from various small birds. This feather lining which is usually present forms an interesting feature of these nests in as much as in some cases, the bases of the feathers are imbedded in the bottom of the nest, with the tips protruding above, thus forming a kind of little canopy over the nest. So pronounced was this in one case, where the smaller feathers of a Blue Jay had been used that I could not see the contents, until some of the tips had been put on one side. Unfortunately this interesting nest was destroyed after two eggs had been laid, the other four containing four young birds, one set of five, and two sets of four eggs respectively, the average dimensions of the nests being: outside diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside 2 inches; outside depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

97. ***Dendroica magnolia*** (Wilson). MAGNOLIA WARBLER.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 9 to Sept. 7. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 19; of departure (for three years) Sept. 5. Eggs: June 5 to 15. This warbler is not nearly so plentiful at migration times as the Myrtle, but the number of pairs remaining to breed exceed those of the latter bird. Of the six nests I have found so far all were in small firs from one foot three inches to nine feet up, saddled on to the branches, in one case close to the trunk, in the others from a few inches to two feet away. They were all composed of dry grasses held together by what look like little balls of some brown or white woolly substance, usually heavily lined inside with long black horse hairs, and fine red rootlets, the average dimensions being: outside diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$, inside $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; outside depth 2, inside $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One contained four young birds, another a set of three, and the remainder sets of four eggs each.

98. ***Dendroica pensylvanica*** (Linnæus). CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 16 to July 20. Average date of arrival (for two years) May 20. Eggs: June 6 to 25. It was not until the spring of 1914 that I noticed this dainty little Warbler, and then only two pairs were located. The present season however has been more productive, double the number having been found breeding. Of six nests located so far, three were on the roadside the others in second growth on the outskirts of woods, one being within four feet of a Black-billed Cuckoo's nest, which somewhat weighs against the recent statement of a writer in 'The Oölogist' that one need never look for anything in the vicinity of a Cuckoo's nest, owing to their habit of eating the eggs and young of other

birds, which propensity however, does not seem to be altogether generally admitted. All were in forks of low bushes at a height of from a foot and a half to three feet and a half above the ground, and were composed in some cases of dry grasses and fir twigs, held together by spiders silk, and lined with black and white horse hair and fine red rootlets, in others the fir twigs were absent, grasses and strips of birch bark being used, with fine grasses and rootlets as a lining, sometimes fine grasses only. Five contained sets of four eggs each, the remaining one a set of three, the average dimensions being: outside diameter 3, inside $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; outside depth $2\frac{3}{4}$, inside $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. I have no fall records, the last bird seen in 1914 being on June 25 and in 1915 on July 20.

99. ***Dendroica castanea*** (Wilson). BAY-BREADED WARBLER.— Rare transient; May 29; Aug. 27 to Sept. 9. Average date of departure (for two years) Sept. 3. The above date in May of the present year (1915) is the only one on which I have seen an adult pair of these birds in breeding plumage. In September, 1914, three males were seen, and this fall six were observed in August making a total of eleven birds only for the past five years.

100. ***Dendroica fusca*** (Müller). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.— Rare summer visitant; May 29; Aug. 23. Average date of arrival (for two years) May 17; of departure (for two years) Aug. 17. It was not until the spring of last year, 1914, that I had the satisfaction of seeing a pair of this exceedingly handsome warbler on the outskirts of a large wood, and later on in the fall a single male. The present great warbler year however, has brought different results, 23 examples being seen in May, besides the locating of two pairs all through June, which were undoubtedly breeding, but whose nests I failed to discover, notwithstanding persistent watching and searching. The male spends most of his time singing and darting about in the tops of the tall fir and hemlock trees, and in a somewhat dense growth of these it is by no means an easy task to follow him or his mate to the nesting site.

101. ***Dendroica virens*** (Gmelin). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 11 to Sept. 10. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 18; of departure (for two years) Sept. 6. This is not a particularly abundant warbler at any time, and only quite a limited number of pairs remain to breed. With regard to the finding of its nest and eggs, luck has been against me all along, for notwithstanding the fact that I have seen the female with food and building material in her beak on one or two occasions, I have never been able to follow her to the site of the nest. Searching high up and low down in firs, pines and hemlocks has brought no results except one vacated nest nine feet up in a fir which differed slightly in its construction from any other warbler's nest I have found, and which I feel sure belonged to this species, as I had seen a pair of birds about the locality earlier in the season. At Bury 35 miles to the northeast of Hatley, the species would seem to be more plentiful according to Mr. Terrill's experience. see 'Ottawa Naturalist' for November, 1904.

102. **Dendroica vigorsi** (Audubon). PINE WARBLER.— Rare transient; Aug. 27 to Sept. 7. Average date of departure (for two years) Sept. 5. This is a warbler which seems to have escaped my notice during the spring migration, in fact it was not until last fall that I came across it at all and then only two specimens were seen; and three more during the same period of the present year, 1915, although more persistent searching may prove it to be more plentiful than would appear from the above records. The great migration route is through the Penobscot Valley in Maine, some 160 miles or more to the east of Hatley, but even there comparatively few remain to breed. It is a busy little searcher after food, creeping in and out amongst the leaves, and at migration times can be found almost anywhere in the woods, and not necessarily in pine groves, at least that is my experience.

103. **Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea** (Ridgway). YELLOW PALM WARBLER.— Rare transient; May 4. The above date in 1912, is the only one on which I have had an opportunity of observing this warbler, and then only one example was seen, but so near was I to the bird that there was no chance of confusing it with the Palm Warbler, as the reddish brown or rufous breast streaks were plainly visible.

104. **Seiurus aurocapillus** (Linnæus). OVENBIRD.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 11 to Sept. 10. Average date of arrival (for two years) May 14; of departure (for two years) Sept. 10. Eggs: June 23 to July 7. Although most of the woods contain a pair or more of these birds, I have only been able to locate three nests so far, two in June, one of which contained a set of 4 eggs, the other being destroyed after one egg had been laid, and the third in July containing 3 eggs, no doubt a second set. All three were on the ground at the foot of little bramble or other shoots and ferns, and were arched over. They were composed of moss, leaves, and grasses, lined inside with skeletonized leaves, fine grasses, rootlets and a few long horse hairs, the average dimensions of two being; outside length 5, inside $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; outside depth $4\frac{3}{4}$, inside 3 inches; height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; entrance hole $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches.

105. **Geothlypis trichas trichas** (Linnæus). MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.— Common summer visitant; May 12 to Sept. 9. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 20; of departure (for three years) Sept. 7. Eggs: June 8 to July 19. Although this is a somewhat plentiful little warbler, its nest is by no means very easy to find, being well hidden away amongst the grass at the foot of some small bush, or in the midst of a tuft of long grass, surrounded with water. Of the five found so far three contained sets of three, and two sets of four eggs each. All were somewhat bulky being composed of dry leaves and coarse grasses with sometimes a little bark, the inside being lined with finer grasses and perhaps a few horse hairs, the average dimensions being, outside diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$, inside $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; outside depth $3\frac{1}{4}$, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Sets of this species vary a good deal in shape, size, and markings, one I have being very oblong with one egg marked at the small instead of the large end.

106. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla* (Wilson). WILSON'S WARBLER.— Rare transient; May 21. I have only seen one example of this little black-cap flycatching warbler in five years. This was a male in 1911, which was flitting about in some low bushes near a little stream on the outskirts of a small swampy wood, and not being at all shy I had a very good opportunity of watching it for some time and making sure of its identity.

107. *Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnæus). CANADA WARBLER.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 16 to Aug. 26. Average date of arrival (for two years) May 20; of departure (for two years) Aug. 19. Eggs: June 9 to 12. The finding of this elegant little warbler's nest is by no means an easy matter, and I consider myself lucky in having located two so far, the first of which was neatly hidden away under the fallen branch of a tree amongst a tangle of rich vegetation on the outskirts of a cool damp wood. The second was in similar surroundings, but at the foot of an alder sapling, and both contained a beautiful full set of five eggs. They were composed of dry leaves, strips of bark, moss and coarse grasses, lined inside with finer grasses and long horse hairs, the average dimensions being: outside diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$, inside $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; outside depth $3\frac{1}{2}$, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Last year I only saw three examples of this warbler, but during the present (1915) spring migration I counted ten examples at various times during May, besides locating three breeding pairs in June.

108. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linnæus). AMERICAN REDSTART.— Common summer visitant; May 14 to Sept. 9. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 15; of departure (for two years) Sept. 5. Eggs: June 3 to 13. This gay and charming little warbler is to be found in most of the woods especially those of a damp nature. Here I have generally found its nest in the crotch of a willow or alder sapling from 7 to 15 feet above the ground. It is a very compact affair composed of grasses, strips of bark, plant fibres and spiders webs woven together into a cup shape, and lined inside with fine grasses, rootlets and long horse hairs, and in two cases a few feathers were added. The average dimensions of five nests are: outside diameter $2\frac{5}{8}$, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; outside depth 3, inside $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Eggs vary considerably in size, one very beautiful set I have, besides being very small is heavily wreathed right round the centre of each egg.

109. *Dumetella carolinensis* (Linnæus). CATBIRD.— Fairly common summer visitant; May 23 to Sept. 18. Average date of arrival (for four years) May 26; of departure (for two years) Sept. 13. Eggs: June 21 to July 17. The Catbird is not very plentiful either during the summer or at migration times, and during the present season, 1915, I have not found a single nest and have seen very few birds.

110. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis* (Vieillot). WINTER WREN.— Fairly common summer visitant; April 20 to Oct. 21. Eggs: June 9. This little wren is generally more plentiful at migration times, but as a breeding species is decidedly restricted, one nest only having been located so far. This was found by flushing the bird from a small decayed stump (in the damp low lying part of a hilly wood) in a cavity of which the nest

of moss and leaves lined with feathers was neatly secreted, the hole in the side being the only indication of its whereabouts, so well did it harmonize with its surroundings. It contained five eggs faintly marked with reddish spots, incubation somewhat advanced. On a late date in June of the present year (1915) I saw two family parties, quite a pretty sight, and there is no doubt that this has been the most productive year of the past five.

111. ***Certhia familiaris americana*** (Bonaparte). BROWN CREEPER.— Fairly common transient; April 24 to May 6; (Aug. 13) Sept. 23 to Nov. 12. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 28; of departure (for three years) Nov. 1. This restless little bird is by no means plentiful and I have never seen more than two individuals together. The early date in August is for a single seen this year, 1915. I do not suppose a bird could be found whose habits whilst seeking its food are more like a piece of machinery, as starting from the foot of a tree he winds his spiral way to the top and then down he flies to the foot of another and repeats the process hour after hour. Writing in the 'Ottawa Naturalist', Vol. 17, 1903, Mr. Terrill gives an interesting account of finding a nest of this species at Robinson, a village some thirty miles to the northeast of Hatley, so it is just possible the bird may summer here on rare occasions.

112. ***Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*** (Latham). WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— Common resident. The White-breasted Nuthatch is far oftener seen during the fall and early winter months than at any other time. So far I have been unable to locate a nest probably owing to the bird's habit of frequenting the larger and deeper woods, during the breeding season, where it is hard to follow them.

113. ***Sitta canadensis*** (Linnæus). RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— Fairly common transient; May 6 to 21; (June 26); Aug. 8 to Nov. 28, (Dec. 25). Previous to the present year, 1915, I had only seen four examples of this bird, two in May, 1912, and one each in August and September of 1914, the year 1913 producing none at all. However this year things have changed entirely and the bird has been met with commonly in small parties of five or six or singly from August to the end of November, the date in December being for a pair only. The status of the bird at Bury, a village some thirty-five miles to the northeast of Hatley, appears to be entirely different, for there Mr. L. M. Terrill speaks of it as a common permanent resident and mentions flocks consisting of as many as 75 individuals. Possibly the summer date of June 26 may indicate that a pair at least have bred here this season. It is more often seen at the top of some tall fir tree feeding on the seeds of the cones, than running up and down the tree trunks like its near relative the White-breasted Nuthatch.

114. ***Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*** (Linnæus). BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.— Common resident. Eggs: May 14 to June 1. The Chickadee is certainly more numerous during the fall and spring, than it is in the summer. I have generally found its nest in decayed stubs within two or three feet of the ground, the usual number of eggs being from five to seven, and on one occasion nine. Whilst out shooting one day a Chick-

adee flew down from a nearby tree and perched right on the end of the barrels of my gun (which at the moment I was resting on my hip) where it remained for a minute or so surveying me with evident interest and curiosity. As regards the so called love note or nesting song a high whistled "Phe-be," I can only say that I have heard the birds utter it during nearly every month in the year, so that if it is a love note which I don't dispute, it is certainly not peculiar to the nesting season alone, as some I believe imagine.

115. ***Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*** (Bryant). ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—Rare transient; April 20. Always on the lookout for this form of the Chickadee it was not until the above date of the present year, 1915, that I had the pleasure of making its acquaintance, on a fir clad slope at the edge of a rather large and damp wood. There were only a pair of birds which I followed about and watched for the best part of half an hour, during which time they gave me many chances of thoroughly identifying them. Their notes are certainly somewhat different and weaker than those of the Black-capped Chickadee and it was this difference that first drew my attention to them. Many times I visited the spot during the next few weeks but never saw them again. Mr. L. M. Terrill writing in the 'Ottawa Naturalist', Vol. 17, 1903, gives an interesting account of a nest, he found of the Hudsonian [presumably Acadian?] Chickadee at Robinson, a village some 30 miles to the northeast of Hatley, so that it seems within the bounds of possibility that it may be found breeding here also some day.

116. ***Regulus satrapa satrapa*** (Lichtenstein). GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Common transient; April 16 to 21; Sept. 17 to Nov. 28 (Dec. 25). The fall is the time when these elegant little birds are most generally to be found in small flocks frequenting the tops of fir trees more especially, from which they make sudden darts, returning to the tip of some branch, where on quivering wings after the manner of a humming-bird, they abstract some minute insect. At Robinson, a village thirty miles to the northeast of Hatley, Mr. L. M. Terrill in December of 1908 and 1909 saw several flocks daily and says that apparently they are the most common birds there at that season. The above date in December of the present year, 1915, is for a pair of birds only.

117. ***Regulus calendula calendula*** (Linnæus). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Fairly common transient; May 2 to 13; Sept. 18 to Oct. 21. This delicate and sober hued little gem is by no means as plentiful as the previous one, and in my experience has oftener been seen nearer the ground in thick undergrowth than in the tree tops. There is something fascinating to me in the eye of this species, which no doubt owing to the whitish eye ring, looks very large and expressive for such a small bird.

118. ***Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*** (Stephens). VEERY.—Fairly common summer visitant; May 12 to Aug. 8. Average date of arrival (for two years) May 13. Eggs: June 2 to 15. This is by no means an abundant bird here, only five nests having been located during the past two years, as against about three times this number of the Hermit Thrush. Of the above five nests, all were placed as usual near the ground

in damp situations, except one which must form almost a record, it being 10 feet up in a fir tree close against the trunk. The eggs in my experience are just a little smaller and darker if anything than those of the Hermit Thrush, and the nests are somewhat distinctive in that the lining has always consisted of dry leaves and rootlets, as against grasses and rootlets in those of the latter, which are also placed in drier situations.

Since writing the above I find Dr. Townsend in his book "Birds of Essex County" quotes an instance in 1878 of a nest having been found at the extraordinary height of 25 feet above the ground.

119. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi). OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Rare summer visitant; May —, to Sept. —. Eggs: June 11. On the above date in June, 1914, I came across a nest of this species in a small maple sapling 9 feet above the ground, containing three eggs upon which the female was sitting. The nest was composed of coarse rootlets, fir twigs and dry leaves, and lined inside with fine grasses and black rootlets. I can give no specific date of arrival or departure, never having seen the bird except on the above occasion.

120. *Hylocichla guttata pallasi* (Cabanis). HERMIT THRUSH.—Common summer visitant; April 21 to Nov. 13. Average date of arrival (for four years) April 24; of departure (for two years) Nov. 6. Eggs: May 18 to July 3. This beautiful songster is without a doubt the thrush of the district, although there are years when it is not so plentiful as others. Their nest in my experience is invariably placed on the ground and generally at the foot of some small fir or hemlock tree whose lowest branches touch the ground, and form a good cover, the only exception to this being one that was built four feet up in a small fir tree, close to the trunk and which contained 3 fresh eggs on June 26 of the present year, 1915. I have already referred to the difference in construction of nest and size of eggs etc., to the Veery under the heading of that bird.

121. *Planesticus migratorius migratorius* (Linnæus). ROBIN.—Abundant summer visitant; March 24 to Oct. 24 (Nov. 12). Average date of arrival (for five years) April 1; of departure (for four years) Oct. 10. Eggs: May 14 to July 26. As a rule all the Robins have disappeared by the end of September, the late date of Nov. 12 being for a single specimen only in 1914. Sets of five eggs are decidedly rare as I have not come across one during the past five years although I have examined some 68 nests with this object in view. Robins here are particularly fond of using pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) in the foundations of their nests, which have been found in almost every conceivable place, but only once actually resting on the ground under a projecting ledge of rock on a sloping hillside. A pair of birds have built their nests for two successive years in a small fir tree near my house, and have reared two broods each season in the same nest. Is it merely a coincidence that when specially on the lookout this year, I noted males on March 24, but no females were seen until April 9, or do the males really precede the females? I can find no reference to the subject in any of my books.

122. *Sialia sialis sialis* (Linnaeus). BLUEBIRD.—Common summer visitant; March 24 to Oct. 22. Average date of arrival (for five years) April 8; of departure (for four years) Oct. 15. Eggs: April 27 to July 30. Bluebirds are fairly plentiful here and during the past two years have been more abundant than ever. I once witnessed a pair of these birds drive out a Hairy Woodpecker from a half completed nesting hole it had made, and after gaining possession of it they immediately set to work building a nest which was completed and four eggs laid in the remarkably short space of six days. Is it also merely a coincidence the same as in the case of the Robin that I noticed males on March 24 of this year, but no females until April 5; or do the males of this species also really precede the females, as no mention of it either is made in any of my books?

Synopsis of principal events Years 1911-1915.

1911. Early nesting of Goldfinch June 3, set of 6 Chipping Sparrow's eggs found, also one of 3, all immaculate.

1912. Great Vireo year, Yellow-throated and Blue-headed found breeding, also Indigo Bunting, Scarlet Tanager seen, Pine Grosbeaks plentiful, Red-winged Blackbirds very abundant, Yellow Palm and Wilson's Warblers seen, Hermit Thrush plentiful.

1913. Bartramian Sandpiper found breeding, also Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Evening Grosbeaks seen, Pine Grosbeaks again plentiful. Swamp Sparrows and Black-capped Chickadees nesting more freely than usual.

1914. Woodcock seen, Olive-backed thrush and Veery found breeding, Vireos scarce, Crested Flycatcher plentiful, also Cedar Waxwings, Bobolinks and Myrtle Warblers. Pine Siskins first observed.

1915. Great Warbler year, Northern Parula found breeding, also Prairie Horned Lark, Sora, Cowbird and Blue Jay, Vireos scarce, White-throated Sparrows, Slate-colored Juncos and Hermit Thrush breeding plentifully, Acadian Chickadee, Killdeer and Semipalmated Plovers seen, also Green-winged Teal, Canada Spruce Grouse, Magpie and Canada Jay.

Errata.

Page 69, line 3, for leucomelas read villosus.

" 69, " 3, for Northern Hairy read Hairy.

" 69, " 12, for Northern Downy read Downy.

" 73, " 15, for Common Resident read Resident.

" 73, " 31, for March 10 read March 1.